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Rabbit Anti-Factor XI heavy chain antibody

SL10336R

Product Name	Factor XI heavy chain
Chinese Name	凝血因子 11 重链抗体
Alias	Coagulation factor XIa heavy chain; Factor XI; Coagulation factor XI; F11; FA11_HUMAN; FXI; MGC141891; Plasma thromboplastin antecedent; PTA; Factor XI.
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Rabbit,)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	41/69kDa
Cellular localization	Secretory protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Coagulation factor XIa heavy chain: 201-300/625
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	This gene encodes coagulation factor XI of the blood coagulation cascade. This protein is present in plasma as a zymogen, which is a unique plasma coagulation enzyme because it

exists as a homodimer consisting of two identical polypeptide chains linked by disulfide bonds. During activation of the plasma factor XI, an internal peptide bond is cleaved by factor XIIa (or XII) in each of the two chains, resulting in activated factor XIa, a serine protease composed of two heavy and two light chains held together by disulfide bonds. This activated plasma factor XI triggers the middle phase of the intrisic pathway of blood coagulation by activating factor IX. Defects in this factor lead to Rosenthal syndrome, a blood coagulation abnormality. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:
Factor XI triggers the middle phase of the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation by activating factor IX.

Subunit:
Homodimer; disulfide-linked. Forms a heterodimer with SERPINA5. After activation the heavy and light chains are also linked by a disulfide bond.

Subcellular Location:
Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:
Activated by factor XIIa (or XII), which cleaves each polypeptide after Arg-387 into the light chain, which contains the active site, and the heavy chain, which associates with high molecular weight (HMW) kininogen.

DISEASE:
Defects in F11 are the cause of factor XI deficiency (FA11D) [MIM:612416]; also known as plasma thromboplastin antecedent deficiency or Rosenthal syndrome. It is a hemorrhagic disease characterized by reduced levels and activity of factor XI resulting in moderate bleeding symptoms, usually occurring after trauma or surgery. Patients usually do not present spontaneous bleeding but women can present with menorrhagia. Hemorrhages are usually moderate.

Similarity:
Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Plasma kallikrein subfamily.
Contains 4 apple domains.
Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

SWISS:
P03951

Gene ID:
2160

Database links:

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Entrez Gene: 2160 Human

Entrez Gene: 290757 Rat

Omim: 264900 Human

SwissProt: P03951 Human

Unigene: 1430 Human